

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
NOV 20 1901  
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

# Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVI, No. 5

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY NOVEMBER 8, 1901.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2831.

## HOT TALK OF HOME RULERS

### Markham Scores Men Who Did Nothing.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

THERE was language of a lurid hue shed all over Foster's Hall during the meeting of the Independent Home Rule Republican Executive Committee last evening. Then, to add to the prevailing feeling of discomfort over the turn taken by matters, Mrs. R. W. Wilcox turned in and said a few things about George Markham which were sufficient to clear the hall. Altogether the meeting was exceptionally successful, from a party standpoint.

Election of five members to the executive committee, to fill the places of members dead or resigned, was the purpose of the meeting and it took two hours to effect the choice of the quintet. The men selected were those who were nominated in every instance, but in the choosing the members of the committee registered several kicks which took time though they did not land. The men chosen for the vacancies were: Jonah C. Kalaianalele (Prince Cupid), Carlos Long, William Kahibama, Moses Nakuina and Kalelopu. Of course the Prince went through without any objection, but the next man got it hard. It was urged that Long would be dominated by John Colburn, which would insure a Democrat in the councils of the party. When Nakuina was mentioned there was a roar that he was a Republican, but Beckley thought this was not a good objection as the party was a Republican party itself. Then the entire slate was ratified.

The fact that there was never a mention of demanding the resignations of the older men in the councils of the party, indicated that the young bloods have decided to take it easy and allow matters to take a course which will give them the victory later, and by less radical means. There was not a single thought of asking the resignation of the chairman, Kalauchialani, according to some of the members of the committee, and he went on with his business just as if nothing had been said by the hot-bloods.

It was after the actual business of the evening was over that the real fun began, for then John Emmeluth gave to the members of the committee the benefit of his experiences in the United States recently, and Markham told what he thought of the party's representatives in the Legislature. Incidentally he spoke his mind about the selection of the name for the paper of Mrs. Wilcox, and this brought out some hot air from Fred Beckley and the editor, both of whom called Markham some names, but allowed him to escape without the spilling of any blood.

The discussion which came about under the nominations of committeemen had opened up the general course of lectures to which "Honest John" was to resume contributions. He told the members of the committee that they should not give any great amount of weight to the matter of a name. In the United States he said the only name under which the Hawaiian element was known or judged was by the title of Home Rulers. The duty of party men was to stick to the party and to work for the country and its needs. He resented any attempt to change the rules of the party, for, he said the platform was the basis of party action and the only platform before the people was that adopted at the last election convention of the party and this must stand until there was held another convention which could change the foundation of the party. He insisted that the party stand by its platform, intimating that the people would not stand for more than one more such a legislature as the last.

Incidentally "Constant Jaw-n," as one of the fellows called him, put in a few body blows upon the members of the Legislature for their failure to pass the county bill. He said had that been done there would have been a different story to tell about the doings of the Legislature and different prospects of the future of the Territory. He adjured the members of the party to be constant, to not be led away from their first love, Home Rule, for any other party which might desire to flirt with them and said it was not the fault of the platform, but of the men who stood upon it that there was not more accomplished during the session.

Frequent interruptions lengthened Emmeluth's speech, but he had hardly finished when Markham was on his feet to criticize the party men who sat at the feet of Akina and Kauai for four months. In loud tones he asked what had been done for the party by the success of the Home Rulers at the last election. He insisted that there were only a few Hawaiians working for the government now, and that he was five or six dollars a day out of pocket by reason of the failure to do what the people want them to do in the Legislature. "What is the good of platforming," he asked, "if the men elected upon them go to the Legislature and then fail to do the will of the people who elected them?"

## HILO GOES IN FOR BASEBALL



They have webs between their toes in Hilo,  
As everybody knows in Hilo.  
In place of claws they've whales  
And according to the tale,  
Human legs are clothed with scales, in Hilo.

When the sun shines, once a year, in Hilo,  
All the horses get a feed of sile,  
All the clothes in town are dried,  
All the boats are laid aside  
And they put on lots of side in Hilo.

Everyone wears rubber shoes in Hilo,  
As they tramp round in the ooze at Hilo  
They play baseball in the bogs,  
And the poor unlicensed dogs  
Feed themselves by catching frogs, in Hilo.

The chickens lay upstairs in Hilo  
And attend to their affairs in Hilo;  
For if they're out of luck  
And to lay down-stairs get stuck,  
Every egg will hatch a duck, in Hilo.

You never need a drink in Hilo,  
Of such things they never think, in Hilo.  
And there is no need to sigh,  
Or to wink the other eye;  
For there's no one ever dry in Hilo.

You never need to wash in Hilo,  
A bath is but a job, in Hilo;  
For you run out in the street,  
And get wet from head to feet  
And there you are complete, in Hilo.

ALLAN DUNN.

## NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN WITH CAPTORS OF MISS STONE

LONDON, October 30.—"It is officially stated that the United States Legation in Constantinople has opened direct negotiations with Miss Stone's captors," says a dispatch from Sofia to the Daily Telegraph. "The Bulgarian government has allowed the celebrated Rilo Kloster (southwest of Samakov) to be searched and two suspected monks to be arrested."

NEW YORK, October 29.—A cable to the Journal from Sofia says: Negotiations have been actually opened with the brigands, and they have responded when parties were sent out to open communications. They would have responded long ago had an effort been made to reach them.

Ex-brigands and friends of the brigands are now falling over each other in the scramble to be commissioned to negotiate with the brigands, their object being the money there may be in it. The prefect of police informs your correspondent that the negotiations will not be finished before Sunday. The brigands are now ready to accept much less than

their original demand. Miss Stone is in a Macedonian harem, dressed in Turkish costume, while the negotiations for her release are proceeding at Dubnitz.

SOPIA, Bulgaria, October 29.—United States Consul-General Dickinson has left for Samakov in order to be able to superintend more closely the measures being taken for the release of Miss Stone and her companion, Mme. Talika.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 29.—Spencer Eddy, secretary of the United States Legation here, and W. W. Peet, treasurer of the American mission at Constantinople, had a long conference on the question of Miss Stone today.

WASHINGTON, October 29.—The State Department has been established by its agents in Constantinople and Sofia that communication has been established with Miss Stone. No details are furnished. No intimation has reached the State Department that Miss Stone is dead, as appears to be the impression in government circles in Sofia. The officials have no additional news to make public to-night regarding the case.

### NICARAGUA CANAL FAVORED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Save for the proposition of the Panama Canal Company and a few finishing touches, the Isthmian Canal Commission has completed its final report.

This report will recommend the adoption of the Nicaragua route, and it is becoming evident that no matter what character of proposal M. Hutin and M. Boucaye may submit, it is absurdly low, the commission will not change its present conclusion.

### WARNER MILLER ILL

UTICA (N. Y.), Oct. 26.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller is seriously ill. Mr. Miller's home is about a mile from Herkimer, and there he has been for several months receiving few visitors. From a strong and robust man he has become thin and weak. Ex-Senator Miller has complained bitterly of the condition in which his fortune has got and has worried over his financial affairs a great deal. The change in Miller is so great that his condition at present is such as to cause alarm among his friends and relatives. Grave concern is felt over his mental condition.

### JONES AT APPOMATTOX

Speaking of President Roosevelt's appointment of ex-Governor Jones, of Montgomery, Advertiser says: "It will be pleasant to many at the North as well as the South to recall that the man upon whom this honor has been bestowed when not yet 21 years old bore one of the flags of truce at Appomattox, and after the war was among the first at the South to plead for a genuine reconciliation between the sections."

### KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION

PITTSBURGH, October 27.—Five, possibly more, workmen are believed to have lost their lives in a terrific boiler explosion at the old boiler house at the Carnegie furnaces of the Carnegie Steel Company, just below Rankin, at an early hour this morning, two hours after No. 1 blast furnace had been put in blast. The boiler house and the machine shop which adjoins it were reduced to a mass of wreckage, and many workmen in and about the two buildings were hurt by the flying missiles.

## DON'T WRITE HONOLULU, H. T.

The United States Postoffice Department recognizes only the term "Hawaii" as being the official designation for the Hawaiian Islands. "Territory of Hawaii," "T. H.," or "Haw.," have no place in the official abbreviations for the new territory.

When the Islands became a territory of the United States considerable speculation was had as to how letter writers abroad should address their friends here, and many believed that "T. H." would about hit the mark. Chief Clerk Kenake states that when ordering stationery from Washington, he made out the forms intending to use the letters "T. H.," but the stationery came back with the word "Hawaii" printed thereon. Rubber stamps also come to his office with this word, and thus it has become recognized in the business and official circles on the mainland to write the word "Hawaii" in full on envelopes for the Islands. The word Hawaii does not mean the island of Hawaii in its existence as far as the Postoffice is concerned. Letters addressed to Hilo, Hanalei or Mahukona, Hawaii, do not specifically designate the island of Hawaii, but come into the postoffice under the same terms as letters addressed to Honolulu, Hawaii. There were formerly two Waimea, one on Hawaii and one on Kauai. The Waimea on the island of Hawaii has been changed to Kamuela, and the only Waimea now in existence as far as the Postoffice is concerned is that on Kauai.

### ITO SAILS FOR EUROPE

NEW YORK, October 26.—Marquis Ito, formerly Prime Minister of Japan, sailed for Europe on the steamer Ryndam today. The Marquis said, "I must express my thanks to the Americans for the kindness and cordiality with which I have been received here. My reception was only equaled by the courtesy extended to me on my last visit here. I am deeply grateful for the degree which was bestowed upon me by Yale University, although I hardly feel I deserve it, being poor, unlearned in science. I shall leave the Ryndam at Boulogne and proceed to Paris, where in all probability I shall spend a part of the winter. I hope to go to Japan by the latter part of the year or early next year."

## WORK OF STATION IS DONE

### Improvements at Experimental Station.

THE work of the United States Agricultural Department in Honolulu is practically closed until the next session of congress appropriates money for the purpose of continuing operations. This does not mean that the local bureau is to be closed, but that the appropriation having been exhausted, nothing can be done for the present.

The money spent during the time that Jared Smith has been in charge of the Agricultural Bureau has been returned many fold, as may easily be seen by even a casual visitor to the government station just beyond Punchbowl. The transformation which has been worked within a few short months, and with the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money, is truly wonderful. For the entire appropriation for the service for the year was only \$12,000, and half of that amount went for the payment of salaries, so that the permanent improvement already made with that sum is indeed remarkable. It was expected that the legislature would appropriate a sum of money sufficient to carry on this work, but as this was not done, Mr. Smith was obliged to depend only upon the aid received directly from Washington.

The tract of land several miles in extent set apart for the experimental station is magnificently adapted for the purpose, though it will require a large expenditure of money and labor to put it in shape for that use. Considerable of the land has already been cleared by Mr. Smith, but it will require months and perhaps years before the task is completed. The property is overgrown by dense, lantana bushes and guava trees, and is generally of a rocky nature and seemingly impossible of cultivation. Several acres have already been cleared of the lantana and guava in the neighborhood of the residence erected for the use of Mr. Smith, and the soil made ready for planting. The land is covered by only a thin layer of soil, and this is carefully husbanded for future use.

The buildings for the use of the station have been practically completed and the finishing touches of paint and varnish were being added yesterday.

The residence for the use of the chief of the experiment station is a handsome cottage of five rooms, of artistic design, with a wide lanai which affords a splendid view of the city and sea from Pearl Harbor to Diamond Head. Mr. Smith's family is expected to arrive the latter part of this month, and will take up their residence there.

Neat stables, and a chicken house have also been erected, and are ready for use. Just below the main building is a cottage for the Japanese laborers, and on Tantalus another cottage has been erected for the same purpose. Below the main residence, gardens have been laid out and planted with vegetables, a lawn is laid out in front, and propagating beds have also been prepared. Just above the house is a large reservoir, which will be filled from the city mains, a gasoline engine and pump having been installed for that purpose.

Considerable work has also been done on Tantalus in preparing the ground for the experimental work to which it will be put, as soon as further appropriation makes this possible. The land has all been cleared of the lantana and guava, and laid out in terraces, which afford places for seed and propagating beds. Below the experimental station proper is the tract set apart for the naval reservation hospital. This has also been cleared by the Agricultural Department, and will be used until the Naval Department requires the land. This work particularly has been very expensive and tedious, and is what has eaten so largely into the appropriation, which at the most was far too small for the work laid out. All the improvements this year are of a permanent nature, but the next appropriation will be devoted to a great extent to the actual work of experimentation, to which the United States Agricultural Department will be largely devoted.

Altogether, the experimental station is well worthy of a visit, and the drive is an exceptionally fine one, the road having been laid out to the door of the station.

### ROOSEVELT'S COMING MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—All members were present at the meeting of the Cabinet today. The President discussed various features of his forthcoming message to Congress, and also appointments that are to be made within a short time. The consultations between the President and his Cabinet officers were especially full, owing to the decision which Roosevelt has reached to write all of his own messages to Congress and to do it on original lines. He has written that portion covering foreign relations and the other Cabinet officers have each contributed a chapter on their respective departments. The President has determined to do away with the detailed statement of the affairs of each department. He will devote his message to such topics as he chooses, and particularly before the attention of Congress, leaving the reports of Cabinet officers to acquaint Congress with the details of administration.











# Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,  
H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month, Foreign ..... \$ 5.00  
Per Year ..... 50.00  
Per Year, Foreign ..... 60.00  
—Payable invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY NOVEMBER 8.

The Bar Association of Hawaii has now completed the record in the Humphreys' case and can afford to await developments.

Buller Ney should not be harshly judged. No man who is appointed to strengthen the Republican party can hope to do the work without stimulants.

The Home Rulers went solidly against a measure the other night because it was Republican. Then somebody reminded them that they, too, were Republicans, and they at once swung the other way. One of the most difficult feats a Home Ruler has to perform is to remember what party he belongs to. Generally he has to ask Wilcox.

Nothing displeases the Home Rule party more than any remarks about the late Legislature. Even the bark of a lady dog will set the Home Rule stationers by the ears and make each particular ear stand on end like quills upon the fretful porcupine. Such sensitiveness is painful but not surprising.

The picture given in this paper yesterday of Admiral Schley came from the easel of Mr. Mortimer of the New York World, one of the best newspaper artists of the United States. It is regarded in the East, where it has been widely copied, as a remarkable character-study. Most of the pictures of the gallant Admiral present him as he looked several years ago and are as unsatisfactory as the earlier lithographs of Dewey.

The only hope the Home Rulers have of getting city and county government before 1903 lies in the possibility of an extra session of the Legislature. If that is denied them for the good of the taxpayers, the grass in the spoils pasture will not yield much nutriment. Part of the eagerness of the Home Rulers for an extra session lies in the apprehension that, unless they have a multitude of local offices to give out, they will not be able to hold their organization together.

The Tramcar company is making a last attempt to fasten its dilapidated and disease disseminating system upon the people of Honolulu and to stop the wheels of progress. There is no reason to believe that the Federal Circuit Court will support the impudent claim that the company has an exclusive franchise. This same claim was presented to the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Hawaii, months ago, and directly negatived by them. The trouble with Mr. Pain is that he is dead but doesn't know it.

The plans for a village on Puuloa peninsula, which were fully described in these columns several weeks ago, grew out of the certainty that there would be room between the naval station and the forts for a thriving town like Vallejo. It is uncertain that the extreme point will be chosen for the village. "Dowsing" it may be called—but somewhere in that vicinity a residence and business center must spring up. Within five or six years it may become the second most important settlement on Oahu if not in these islands.

## OUR NEED OF TOURISTS.

The value of the tourist trade to Southern California marks the difference, to many of its towns and cities, between bankruptcy and competency. Standing by itself, as a producing section, Southern California does not pay large dividends. At least if it does pay them, they go principally to the railroads and the city middlemen, leaving but a pittance to the producer.

The big money comes from the thirty to fifty thousand tourists who visit Southern California every winter. Taking the minimum number as a basis and assuming that it costs each tourist \$200 to visit the Southern California resorts and we have a total increment, exclusive of overland railway fares of \$6,000,000—money which goes into the hands of hotel and boarding-house keepers, stores, local lines of traffic, etc., a great part of it finally lodging in the pockets of producers.

There was a time when Honolulu got its share of winter migrations and when the unmistakable tourist, with the pug-nose on his Panama hat, was as conspicuous between steamers as he now is during the few hours a steamer is in port. But our revolutions and our little epidemics got in the way. Southern California kept growing in interest and importance and it easily headed off the Honolulu-bound tourist, wars in the Orient interrupted through travel; and since 1899, Cuba and Porto Rico have become our strong rivals as tropical resorts. All these things, of course, are drawbacks, but they ought not to paralyze effort, as has seemed lately to be the case, in reviving an interest in Hawaii among those living not too far away, who seek relief from cold winters or who want a change of scene.

Every year the great West ought to contribute crowds of tourists to these islands. Eastern visitors to the rain-forest and fog-belted streets of San Francisco should supply us. There should be many annual visitations from the South. By the right kind of advertising and by means of fair excursion rates on the steamers, enough tourists should be had to keep Honolulu on the crest of prosperity year by year and year out. We emphasize the phrase "right kind of advertising," which means that we should be careful not to arouse the animosity of every Western city by proclaiming the advantages of Hawaii to settlers and real-estate buyers. Advertise it simply as a tropical lying-off place, inviting to the eye and healthful to the system—and let the home-seeker and speculator take care of themselves. They will go wherever the crowd does without special invitation.

Los Angeles was built up by persistent advertising of its attractions to tourists; and a fair percentage of the tourists who came to see remained to live. It is a question for the Chamber of Commerce to consider whether the same process might not have a like result here.

## ADMIRAL O'NEILL'S REPORT.

The annual report of Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department, is of special interest here where plans for the establishment of a great naval depot are taking shape and where many seafaring people live.

Discussing the subject of the enlisted personnel of the navy, Admiral O'Neill notes that on June 30, the end of the year covered by his report, the enlisted force numbered 18,325. Of the petty officers, sixty-one per cent are native born, thirty-two per cent naturalized; of the men, seventy-two per cent are native born, eleven per cent naturalized. The change from the conditions of ten years ago is very marked. At the time the Philadelphia was here threatening to restore the Queen and the American party was under arms to defend the Provisional government, an officer of the cruiser came ashore and told some of the Government people that they need not think it unpatriotic, if a fight came, to fire on his battalion, as there were only four native-born Americans in it. So late as 1897, according to Admiral O'Neill's report, twenty-four per cent of the petty officers in the Navy and thirty-three per cent of the men were aliens. The nationalization in the personnel has been due, in part, to special care in the selection of apprentices to get American-born youths. Of the present force of apprentices ninety-four per cent were born under the flag they serve.

Turning to the question of commissioned officers, Admiral O'Neill recommends that no cadet be appointed to Annapolis who would be below fifteen or over eighteen on October 1 of the year he enters the Naval Academy, and that cadets be graduated and commissioned as ensigns after a course of four years. At present, cadets enter between the ages of fifteen and twenty, and are not graduated until after six years. "The average age when English officers reach commissioned grade is twenty years and eight months," says the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. "The average age in our service is about twenty-five years, which is too late for a young man to be made a responsible officer." The change in the length of the course is urged further as a matter of justice to the naval cadets, on the ground that the present system places them two years behind the cadets of West Point, who enter at the same time that they do; and that as in many cases they now perform the duties of commissioned officers, the change will give them the pay of those officers, and at the same time will help the Department, which can assign officers to more responsible duty than it seems advisable in the case of cadets.

The need of increasing the number of line officers has been felt this year more strongly than before. "If the Department were suddenly called upon to man for war service all the vessels available in the navy yard," says Admiral O'Neill, "it would be confronted with a requirement impossible to meet. It is a fact that there are not enough line officers to man the vessels already constructed." This lack of officers will be felt more acutely with each new vessel constructed; at present, comparing vessels of the same class in the navies of the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany, it is found that we have seventeen officers to the British thirty-three, some of whom are midshipmen; to the French twenty-six, of whom some are midshipmen; and to the German twenty. As the New York Sun pertinently remarks, "War vessels are useless by themselves; they need trained officers, and the authorization of new vessels, without provision for manning them when completed, weakens rather than strengthens a navy."

To remedy this existing state of affairs, Admiral O'Neill suggests that the number of cadets at Annapolis be increased to 800, whom the changes at the Academy can well accommodate. To provide these, he would allow each Senator and Representative to appoint two cadets, and would authorize the President to appoint one cadet for the District of Columbia, and ten cadets at large each year. At present the average number of graduates is forty-seven. The Admiral meets the objection that the force may be made to this increase, that it will create a "hump" that will prevent promotion, by calling attention to the fact that the present law provides for a fixed number of yearly vacancies above each grade in proportion as the grade is increased, and says very truly that this will prevent the formation of any "hump."

Hawaii would profit by the numerical change in the cadet force. Just now she has no representative at the Naval Academy. Delegate Wilcox having unwarrantably given the place to a Connecticut lad.

A recommendation appears in the report, that the grade of Vice-Admiral be revived, with four officers of that rank, and fourteen instead of eighteen Rear Admirals. Admiral O'Neill says that he had an officer of such rank in the China station last year, his position in the council of allied Commanders-in-Chief would have been of greater dignity and weight, and more commensurate with the power and interests of this country. The United States are often placed in a humiliating position on important occasions abroad by reason of the low rank of their naval representatives. Officers take precedence according to rank, and thus our representatives are frequently lowered by those of countries far inferior in power and prestige.

The recommendation, in line with

the growth of the Navy and with dignity the United States has attained as a world power. When our vessels of war were few in number and inferior in type, Congress did right not to overload the roster with flag officers; but under present and impending circumstances there is need of at least two vice-admirals on the Atlantic and two on the Pacific. The reasons why, as stated by Admiral O'Neill, ought to impress Congress with a sense of their validity.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Walter Frear returned home last night on the Peeking.

There was a dance at the new McBryde mill at Eleele last Saturday night.

The barks S. C. Allen and St. Katherine cleared for Honolulu and Hilo on October 29.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Schaefer and family returned from abroad last night on the Peeking.

The sixth Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii is to be held on December 2.

An old and well known native painter, Alonso Kuhia, died yesterday morning at 12:30. He was buried in the afternoon.

Purser Simerson, of the Mauna Loa, is suffering from a sprained toe. He sprained it by slipping on a rock while ashore in Kona.

Mrs. F. M. Brooks will leave for the Coast and the East on the China. She will be joined a few weeks later by her husband.

The flagpole in front of the Judiciary building, which was pronounced unsafe, was removed by the Department of Public Works yesterday.

A few choice lots in Hamakua, Hawaii, ranging in size from 5 to 100 acres, are offered for sale. The ad appears on this page.

The Navy Department has given permission to Hackfeld & Co. to erect a set of scales on the Naval Reservation, by the Quarantine wharf.

Samuel Parker, the well known Hawaiian planter, returned from Washington yesterday, and is a guest at the Occidental, Oct. 31.

Among the passengers who left on the Claudine were J. P. Cooke and W. H. Hoogs, who are going to Wailuku on a tour of inspection.

Tomorrow evening the German Arion Society will hold its first meeting at the Eagles' hall, on the corner of Bethel and Hotel streets, at 7:30 p. m.

The civil service commission has notified George B. McClellan that he has passed the Philippine civil service examination, which he took last July, very successfully.

Mr. M. F. Scott, one of the leading merchants of Kailua, Hawaii, came in on the Mauna Loa. If business permits, he hopes to return home by the same boat Friday.

Purser Simerson, of the Mauna Loa, reports that the Naalehu mill, in Kauai, has stopped grinding for a week or two, owing to repairs, which are to be made on her boilers.

The Mauna Loa reports fine weather along the Hamakua coast with rain. There was fine weather along the Kona coast, although there was lots of rain throughout the trip.

Dr. Cofer has sent plans for changes to be made in the quarantine service to Washington for approval. His intentions to use the Kailua detention camp for quarantine accommodations.

Wong Kui, the keeper of a fish pond at Honouliuli, was found drowned in the pond on the morning of November 2. The net with which he was fishing was gone, and foul play is suspected.

The polo matches of Saturday will be played at Moanalua. There will be four teams, but the arrangement may not be the same as last Saturday.

The Bishop of Honolulu yesterday sent out notices to the synodmen to attend the eighth diocesan synod of the Anglican church, to be held in the city of Honolulu December 2, 1901.

Among the members of the fishing party which will go to Diamond Head on Sunday, is Prince David Kawananakoa, who will take a number of friends with him in his yacht, the Vike.

On November 16, King Kalakaua's birthday, Princes David and Cupid will engineer a race between miniature yachts. The race, which will occur in the forenoon, will be around the bell buoy. Ten boats are expected to participate.

Some fine specimens of navel oranges are being displayed in Jordan's window, grown on Kauai by Sheriff Cony. They are of the three-year variety. There is also another display in the windows of the Hawaiian News Company.

Saturday next, November 9th, being the anniversary of the birthday of his Britannic majesty, King Edward VII, the national flag will be displayed at the British consulate and vice consulate on that day. There will be no reception at the consulate.

A cut-glass punchbowl with a silver ladle has been given as a wedding present to Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Dole, by Deputy Attorney General, Captain Dunne and Douthitt, High Sheriff Brown, Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth and John Kea.

Sheriff Cony, of Kaula, arrived on the Mikahala yesterday morning. He brought with him seven Porto Ricans who have been committed for trial to the Circuit Court. The Porto Ricans are giving the Kaula police more trouble than any other nationality.

The committee appointed by the Board of Health to inaugurate a rat killing crusade has had one meeting, and outlined a general plan of action, though nothing definite can be given out at this time. The committee is composed of Dr. Cofer, Dr. Cooper and Dr. Pratt.

Professor Koehls did not go to Kona yesterday as anticipated, but will leave Friday instead, for Lahaina, to make an investigation of the sugar cane there. On the following Tuesday he will go to Kailua, and from there to Wailua and Hilo, for an examination of the forests.

There will be a union Thanksgiving service at Central Union Church at 11 o'clock on Thanksgiving day. Rev. W. M. Kincaid will preach the sermon, and Rev. G. L. Pearson, of the Methodist Church, and E. S. Muckley, of the Christian Church, will assist in the service.

The labor unions of this city have formed an organization known as the Honolulu Trade and Labor Council for the purpose of establishing cordial relations between the unions. The meeting of this council, to which each union elects three representatives, will take place every Friday night.

Noel Markle has sued her husband, Edzal Markle, for divorce, on the ground of cruelty. She alleges that he is the proprietor of a dairy and has an income of \$375 a month. Temporary alimony is asked, and also money to carry on the divorce proceedings. The parties to the libel have been married sixteen years, and have eight children.

J. K. Brown states that the Japanese laborers who have arrived lately have been much more healthy, clean and intelligent people than the previous lots. Before leaving Japan they have to procure passports, and as the company giving these passports is held liable for the health of its people, this may be the reason for the improvement.

Postoffice Inspector J. D. Linn has returned from an official tour of the Big Island and the four weeks taking the trip, and he speaks well of the post roads, although some of them are a bit hard to travel on account of heat and dryness. Mr. Linn states that the carriers are now familiar with their routes, and that the postoffices are getting along well.

The Wilder Company's steamer Lehua is at present on the marine railway being overhauled. She will probably go off the ways during the latter part of the week, and will sail Monday on her usual route to Molokai, Lanai and Maui ports. The steamer Hawaii, which has been taking this route while the Lehua is laid up, will then probably go on her old route to Hamakua and Hilo.

The court of fire claims heard the building claims of Cecil Brown yesterday. Considerable testimony was heard, the full commission being present. C. B. Ripley and F. W. Wilhelm, who were appraisers appointed by the government to ascertain the value of the destroyed buildings, were both on the stand. Mr. Ripley testified that the appraiser had sometimes fixed the value higher than that claimed by the property owner.

Father Valentini, in speaking of the rumors that claim similar to those which have occurred in the Anglican church, might take place in the Catholic church on account of these islands becoming an American Territory, states that there is no truth in them, as Bishop of Honolulu belongs to the Order of the Sacred Hearts of Jesus and Mary, and is under the jurisdiction of the propaganda at Rome, these islands being still classed in partibus infidelium, or as a country still unconquered.

J. D. Wiche has made a plan for the proposed monument for President McKinley. It represents the President standing dressed in a frock coat and silk hat, with a scroll in his right hand. This figure would be mounted on a pedestal, the height of the whole design being about eighteen feet. Dr. Emerson, in speaking of the suggestion from Mahukona that the monument be made in the form of a drinking fountain, says that he considers such a drinking fountain to be dangerous, as it is liable to spread disease, so far as horses and dogs are concerned.

## CHILE AND ARGENTINA.

VALPARAISO, Oct. 25.—The alarming rumors, periodically started by the Argentine lion newspaper, are declared to be groundless. The Chilean Government announces that it seeks the republic's industrial development and that it wants peace at any cost.

The Chilean budget for 1902 has been reduced 4 per cent. Half of the reduction has been made by the Minister of War.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 25.—The Minister of Marine has decided to call into service the following war vessels: The San Martin, Belgrano, Garibaldi, Pueydon, Nueve de Julio, Patria and Patagonia, besides several auxiliary ships.

The Tribuna, President Roca's organ, published today editorials insisting on the importance of the roads and bridges constructed by Chile in the disputed territory. In spite of these editorials the Government has sent word to the Argentine legations that relations with Chile continue to be cordial.

## A PLOT AGAINST SHAH'S LIFE.

Two of His Brothers Lead the Conspiracy.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—"News has been received here from Teheran," says a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Mail, "of the discovery of a serious plot against the life of the Shah. The leaders of the conspiracy were the Shah's two brothers, the grand vizier, Sadr Assam, and the Shah's son-in-law. The two brothers have been banished for life to Ardabil. The son-in-law was sentenced to death, but on the scaffold his sentence was mitigated by the Shah's firman to flogging until he had revealed all the names of the conspirators."

"The Shah's favorite, Gavama, who was also concerned, was pardoned on the scaffold, but died subsequently in prison. The whole revolutionary party, together with the higher priests, were in the plot, and all will be beheaded or imprisoned for life. There is a veritable panic among the people of Teheran."

## BOER-BRITISH LOSSES.

LONDON, October 23.—A dispatch from Lord Kitchener dated Pretoria, October 23rd, says he has received reports of the fighting October 24th near Great Marico River, where Delarey and Kemp attacked a British force and were only repulsed after severe fighting, leaving forty dead on the field, including Commandant Ombreyesen. The British lost twenty-eight men killed and had fifty-five wounded. The Boers carried off eight British wagons. The Republicans appear to have paid special attention to the guns, as thirty-seven gunners and drivers were killed or wounded.

## HAWAIIAN-AMERICAN LINE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 25.—A traffic arrangement is reported to be under consideration by the American-Hawaiian Steamship Company and the Panama Railroad Company. Since the inauguration of the line a year ago the American-Hawaiian Company's steamers on the route connecting New York with this port and Honolulu have been running through the Straits of Magellan.

Under the arrangement said to be under negotiation the six large steamers of the American-Hawaiian line will soon be plying no further south than Panama, three running between this port, Honolulu and Panama, the others between the isthmus and New York, with the Panama Railroad Company.

France has entered upon a naval program which contemplates nearly 100 warships of first class in the new contingent. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Houghton has received many threatening letters, some based on his action regarding the Schley court.

## Nothing Tastes Good

And eating is simply perfunctory—done because it must be.

This is the common complaint of the dyspeptic.

If eating sparingly would cure dyspepsia, few would suffer from it long.

The only way to cure dyspepsia, which is difficult digestion, is to give vigor and tone to the stomach and the whole digestive system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla cured the case of Frank Fay, 106 N. St., South Boston, Mass., who writes that she had been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for six years; had been without appetite and had been troubled with sour stomach and headache. She had tried many other medicines in vain. Two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla made her well.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. Don't wait till you are worse, but have a bottle today.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DICKEY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. box 784, Honolulu, H. I., King and Bethel Sts.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers & J. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.) Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all island ports.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection With the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS: Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephens and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver. Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line, Canadian Pacific Railway.

## TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... \$,000,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 101,650,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 107,650,000

## North German Fire Insurance Co OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance companies ..... \$,500,000  
Capital their reinsurance companies ..... 35,600,000  
Total reinsurance ..... 40,600,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

## The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

## CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure Gravel Pains in the back, and all kindred complaints, Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 20 years. In boxes of 50 each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Exporters: The Lancet and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

## Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply to the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

## German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

## General Insurance Co for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

## LIFE and FIRE

## INSURANCE

## AGENTS.

## AGENTS FOR

## New England Mutual Life Insurance Co OF BOSTON.

## Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## Wm. G. Irwin & Co., LIMITED.

## Fire and Marine Insurance Agts.

## AGENTS FOR THE

## Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, Alliance Assurance Company of London.

## Alliance, Marine and General Insurance Co., Ltd. of London.

## Scottish Union National Insurance Company of Edinburgh.

## Wilhelms of Magdeburg General Insurance Company, Associated Assurance Co., Ltd. of Munich and Berlin.

## INSURANCE

## Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)

## AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

## Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1824.

Accumulated Funds ..... \$2,976,000.

## British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE.

Capital ..... \$1,000,000







## KOMEL

The pure juice of the grape fruit.  
The most healthful, invigorating and  
refreshing fruit preparation known.

RING UP TEL. MAIN 71.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.,  
LIMITED.

Sole agents for the Territory of Ha-  
waii. Office and Works, 681 Fort St.,  
Honolulu, T. of H.

P. O. box 462. Island orders solicited.

CHANGE OF WINDOW DIS-  
PLAYS.

Last week you saw our large window  
filled with refrigerators and ice boxes,  
of all sizes.

This week you can see, in their place,  
several hundred useful articles for  
your home.

Last week, in the small window, you  
were attracted by a pretty display of  
beautiful articles in cut-glass, art pot-  
teries, fine china, and sterling silver.

This week you will find a display of  
piano, banquet and table lamps, at  
very reasonable prices.

When we advertised that we would  
take old stoves in part payment for  
new, you were surprised to find that  
although you thought your old stove  
was worthless, yet we made you an  
allowance, and removed it from your  
premises.

You found that the work we did for  
you in connecting the boiler to your  
new stove, was very satisfactory.

You never could get hot water as  
quick before, with as little fuel.

You are finding out day by day that  
we are not holding out promises or  
inducements to our customers that are  
not bona fide.

You found, by actual experience, that  
the refrigerator you purchased from  
us used less ice than your old one.  
(This is a cold fact.)

That dinner set that you purchased  
looks just lovely on the table, and is  
admired by all your friends, and how  
comforting it is to know that you can  
replace any breakage from our stock.

The rubber hose that you purchased  
from us under a guarantee, gives you  
no worry.

You know that you will not have to  
purchase another one for a year, at  
least.

Those cut-glass tumblers, at \$3.50 per  
dozen, that we persuaded you to buy,  
in place of the blown tumblers, at \$1.00,  
are proving a good investment, and  
what a superior shape they are to  
what you have been using.

If you will spend a little time in our  
store, when you are down town, we  
will show you a great many articles  
that are good investments.

## W. W. Dimond &amp; Co., Ltd.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in  
Crockery, Glass and Housefur-  
nishing Goods, 53-55-57 King St.

Sole agents, in the Hawaiian Terri-  
tory, for Jewel Stoves, for either coal  
or wood, Puritan Blue Flame Oil  
Stoves, Gurney Cleanable Refrigerators,  
United States Cream Separators  
(the best on earth), and the Challenge  
and Dandy Windmills.

List of Locomotives, Cane Cars and  
Portable Track For Sale by The  
Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar  
Company.

Two BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVES, 24"  
gauge, 6 wheels connected, 8 feet 7"  
wheel base, 20" wheels, cylinders  
9" x 14", side pump and injector,  
weight 12 tons, 8-wheel tenders, 1,800-  
gallon tanks.

Fifty SPARE TUBES, spare pistons,  
rings and stems, hangers, springs,  
shoes and wedges, injector, oil cups,  
etc., etc.

One BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE, 24"  
gauge, four 22" drivers, 40" wheel base,  
single pony truck in rear, weight 8  
tons, 4-wheel tender, 800-gallon tank,  
cylinders 7" x 10", 3 headlights, also fitted  
with saddle tank.

One spare SMOKESTACK, spare  
hangers, springs, pistons, shoes and  
wedges, etc.

Four hundred CANE CARS.  
Twenty-five FLAT CARS for hauling  
railroad iron.

Five miles of 12-pound PORTABLE  
TRACK, with steel sleepers of the  
Fowler patent.

Five to ten miles of 12-pound PER-  
MANENT TRACK, together with fish  
plates. No bolts or spikes for same.

This whole outfit is a first-class  
and practically in good working order.  
The cars have a capacity of 3 to 4  
tons of cane.

The reason for selling same is on ac-  
count of increasing the gauge of roads,  
consequently necessitating new rolling  
stock.

Prices for same can be had of Alex-  
ander & Baldwin, Ltd., Honolulu, or  
the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar  
Company, Spreckelsville, Maui.

Goods will be delivered F. O. B., Ka-  
hului wharf, Maui.

## NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY  
forbidden to go on any lands in the  
possession of E. C. Greenwell without  
permission, or they will be prosecuted  
therefor. Kealahou, Hawaii, September 23,  
1901.

E. C. GREENWELL.

On the night of October 30th seven  
inches of rain fell at Hilea, in Kau

SEEKS TO  
ENJOINFederal Aid Asked  
by Tramways  
Company.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Baffled in an attempt to secure an in-  
junction in Circuit Court to restrain the  
Honolulu Rapid Transit Company from  
building into King street, the Hawai-  
ian Tramways Company applied yester-  
day, within a few hours for an injunc-  
tion in the United States Court. Though  
Judge Estee was urged to grant a tempo-  
rary injunction immediately upon the  
hearing in chambers he refused to do so,  
and the case will come up in regu-  
lar order next Monday. In the mean-  
time the defendants are allowed to con-  
tinue operations free from interference  
from either court.

Manager Pain through his attorneys,  
Dunne, Fitch and De Bolt, first made  
an application to Judge Humphreys for  
an injunction, asking him in effect to  
overrule the Supreme Court in its order  
of a few months ago granting the Ho-  
nolulu Rapid Transit & Land Com-  
pany the right to lay tracks on King  
street. The court sustained the counsel  
for the Tramways company in the con-  
tention that the Supreme Court's action  
in that matter was invalid, but denied  
the application on the ground that he  
had in a former case decided that the  
Tramways company did not have an  
exclusive right to the use of King street.

The application was presented to the  
Circuit Court by Mr. Dunne immediately  
upon the opening of court in the after-  
noon. He read the lengthy petition in  
which he sets out in detail the facts  
concerning the plaintiff corporation, and  
its organization, etc., and then goes on  
to refer to the case previously sub-  
mitted to the Supreme Court. He alleges  
that the submission of fact to the court  
was without authority in that your  
orator never appeared in said alleged  
submission nor did your orator sign or  
consent to or authorize any person in  
its behalf to consent to the said sub-  
mission.

It is further alleged that Paul  
Neumann and Holmes & Stanley  
submitted the agreed statement without  
the knowledge or consent of plaintiff,  
and that he (Pain) knew nothing of the  
matter until after the Supreme Court  
had rendered its decision. Consequently  
the action of that court is said to be  
of no effect. The petitioner also al-  
leges that defendant under said decision  
claims the right to lay street railway  
tracks on King street, in derogation of  
the prior rights of the plaintiff, and is  
now laying track upon King street, ob-  
structing the street and impairing the  
beneficial enjoyment by the plaintiff of  
its aforesaid franchise. A temporary  
injunction is asked restraining the de-  
fendants from further interfering with  
the rights of plaintiff.

Mr. Dunne in presenting the matter  
to the court called the attention of the  
court to the statute relative to the sub-  
mission of an agreed case to the Su-  
preme Court, and contended in such  
civil cases the higher court had only  
appellate jurisdiction, and not original  
jurisdiction. "It appears," said the at-  
torney in conclusion, "that this proceed-  
ing never originated in a Circuit Court,  
and it could not have been the subject  
of civil action in Supreme Court. Con-  
sequently the whole proceeding is null  
and void and of no effect."

Judge Humphreys held that jurisdic-  
tion could not be conferred by consent,  
nor was assumption of jurisdiction suf-  
ficient. "If the Supreme Court assumes  
to act in a matter in which it has no  
jurisdiction," the court said, "the entire  
proceeding is null and void, and is re-  
spected by no one. But taking out the  
question of jurisdiction; this court has  
held in the case of J. A. McCandless,  
Superintendent of Public Works, vs. The  
Hawaiian Tramways Co., that the  
Tramways company did not have an  
exclusive franchise to operate cars on  
King street, and while the Honolulu  
Rapid Transit & Land Co. was not a  
party to the said suit, the plaintiff in  
this action was a party, and appeared  
in court and submitted to the jurisdic-  
tion of this court. Therefore the ap-  
plication for an injunction will be de-  
nied."

## IN FEDERAL COURT

The next proceeding of the Tram-  
ways Company was an appeal to the  
United States court, and as soon as  
court adjourned in the afternoon the  
matter was presented to Judge Estee  
in chambers. The jurisdiction of the  
Federal Court is obtained by an at-  
tack upon the constitutionality of the  
charter under which the Honolulu  
Rapid Transit and Land Company is  
operating.

In the petition filed with Clerk Mail-  
ing yesterday the Hawaiian Tramways  
Company alleges that on August 22,  
1894, William B. Austin and his asso-  
ciates were given the right to operate  
a street railway upon the streets of  
Honolulu that in September 1896, the  
said charter was amended and recon-  
firmed, and that thereafter and prior to  
November 14, 1899 the charter was  
transferred to the plaintiff in this ac-  
tion, and that said plaintiff is a for-  
eign corporation doing business under  
the laws of Great Britain. The peti-  
tion then sets out in paragraph A, the  
granting to the Hawaiian Tramways  
Company on November 14, 1899 of the  
right to maintain electric traction, and  
in paragraph B, the amendment to the  
charter passed August 14, 1897. In  
paragraph C the plaintiff sets out that  
the street railway has been operated  
under that charter, and that it is a  
valuable asset in the hands of plaintiff.

Paragraphs 5 and 6 of the com-  
plaint allege that on July 7, 1898 a  
charter was granted to the Honolulu  
Rapid Transit company, and a corpo-  
ration has been organized to take over  
the charter, and that the act of the  
Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii  
constitutes the alleged charter of the  
defendant.

The further grounds for action of the  
Hawaiian Tramways Company is set  
out in the concluding paragraphs of the  
petition, as follows:

10. Your orator further alleges and  
shows that the said charter of said  
defendant and respondent, and every  
part and portion and section thereof,  
are wholly unconstitutional, null and  
void; in this, that said charter and  
each and every part and portion and  
section thereof is in conflict with the  
constitution of the United States of  
America, and in this, that said charter  
and each and every part and portion  
and section thereof, is in conflict  
with the laws of the said United States,  
and, in particular, with that certain  
act of the first session of the Fifty-  
sixth Congress of said United States,  
approved April 20, 1900, and entitled  
"An Act to provide a government for  
the Territory of Hawaii," and published  
under the direction of the Secretary  
of State of said United States, as chap-  
ter 389 in and of the thirty-first vol-  
ume of the statutes at large of the  
United States of America, commencing  
at page 141.

11. Your orator further shows that,  
notwithstanding that said charter of  
said defendant and respondent was and  
is unconstitutional and null and void,  
as heretofore alleged, and notwithstanding  
that said defendant and respon-  
dent is entirely without any rights,  
privileges or franchise in the premises,  
or flowing from or authorized by said  
alleged charter, or otherwise, or at all,  
nevertheless said defendant and respon-  
dent claims the right under and  
pursuant to said void charter to lay  
street railway tracks in King street,  
at Palama, in said Honolulu, notwith-  
standing that such claim is entirely  
and solely based upon the null and void  
of the prior valid rights of your orator  
under its franchise, and the laying of  
such street railway tracks will inter-  
fere with and impair the beneficial  
enjoyment of the prior valid franchise  
of your orator, and will work irrepara-  
ble injury thereto; and in this behalf  
your orator shows that said King  
street is a public street in said city  
and is authorized by law to be used  
and occupied by any and all persons,  
and that said defendant and respon-  
dent, by its alleged charter, claims an  
exclusive right to operate, and does op-  
erate, under its said franchise, its said  
street railway; that said defendant  
and respondent has unlawfully and  
forcibly entered in and upon said King  
street, adjacent to, alongside of, and  
parallel with the street railway tracks  
of your orator, for the purpose of con-  
structing, maintaining and operating  
said street railway in and upon said  
King street, and said defendant and  
respondent has, for a distance of more  
than 1,700 feet thereon, dug up the sur-  
face, and torn up and removed the  
paving from said King street, and is  
now engaged in tearing up and in  
making excavations in said street for  
said purpose, and has so occupied and  
obstructed and does now so occupy and  
obstruct said street with its tracks,  
and obstructions, steel rails and other ob-  
structions as to prevent and impair the  
beneficial enjoyment by your orator of  
its aforesaid franchise, to wit, the op-  
eration as aforesaid of its said street  
railway, to the great and irreparable  
injury of your orator's said franchise  
and property; and in this behalf, your  
orator further shows that, unless re-  
strained and enjoined by this court,  
said defendant and respondent will con-  
tinue, and will continue to work irrepara-  
ble injury and damage to your orator;  
and that your orator is wholly without  
any plain, speedy or adequate remedy at  
law in the premises. Your orator fur-  
ther shows that the alleged acts and  
conduct of defendant and respondent  
herein above referred to are an unlaw-  
ful interference with the rights of your  
orator in said street, and in the main-  
tenance and operation of its said street  
railway therein, and in the benefi-  
cial enjoyment of its said franchise  
therein; that, unless enjoined and re-  
strained by this court, said acts and  
conduct will continue; and that, unless  
enjoined and restrained by this court,  
said acts and conduct will continue to  
work irreparable injury and damage  
to your orator, for which your orator  
has no adequate remedy at law.

12. Your orator further shows that  
the free and unobstructed use by it of  
said King street for the maintenance  
and operation of its said street railway,  
pursuant to its said franchise, is indis-  
pensable to the profitable management  
of its said business of maintaining and  
operating said street railway, and that  
any obstruction of said street, and being  
done by said defendant and respon-  
dent, to its said franchise, property and  
business by the acts and conduct of  
said defendant and respondent herein  
above set forth, is irreparable, and  
largely exceeds the sum of \$2,000; that  
the matter in dispute herein exceeds,  
exclusive of interest and costs, the sum  
or value of \$2,000, and arises under the  
constitution and laws of said United  
States; and that your orator is entitled  
to have the said alleged charter of said  
defendant and respondent declared un-  
constitutional, null and void by the  
judgment and decree of this court, and  
to have said defendant and respondent  
forever restrained and enjoined from  
any further action under said alleged  
charter.

Wherefore, your orator respectfully  
prays that said defendant may be per-  
petually restrained and enjoined from  
entering into or upon said King street,  
for the purpose of locating, construct-  
ing or operating a street railway there-  
in, adjoining to, alongside of, or par-  
allel with your orator's said street  
railway, and from digging up or sub-  
verting the soil, surface or paving of  
said King street, or doing any other  
acts in said King street, which may  
obstruct in any way the free and com-  
mon use thereof, as the same has heret-  
ofore been enjoyed, or tending to in-  
terfere or interfere with or obstruct  
the rights of your orator in said street  
or in the maintenance and operation  
of its said street railway therein, or  
in the beneficial enjoyment of its said  
franchise therein, and that in mean-  
time a temporary injunction may be  
allowed your orator, restraining the  
said defendant and respondent, its as-  
sociates, counsellors, attorneys, solici-  
tors, agents, contractors and servants,  
and all persons acting in aid or assist-  
ance of them from obstructing said  
King street adjoining to said plaintiff's  
street railway in any way, and from  
digging in said street and from locat-  
ing, constructing or operating any  
street railway therein, and for costs  
herein, and for such other and further  
relief as the court may seem just  
and proper.

THE HAWAIIAN TRAMWAYS  
CO. LTD. a Corporation.  
By WILLIAM H. PAIN  
Manager.

WILL BE HEARD MONDAY.

The application for an immedi-  
ate temporary injunction was heard before  
Judge Estee in chambers. He refused  
to grant the relief prayed for at that  
time but instead, issued an order set-  
ting the hearing for next Monday.  
The defendant is ordered "To appear  
before said court on November 11th  
for the opening of said court to show cause  
if any it has, why a preliminary in-  
junction should not issue  
against it, pursuant to the  
prayer of said petition."

J. J. Dunne, Holmes & Stanley and  
J. T. De Bolt are plaintiff's attorneys

in the United States Court.

## TRACKLAYING WILL CONTINUE.

The operations of Contractor McKee  
in laying the King street track will not  
be hindered by the suit in the United  
States court. The contractor is bound  
to finish the job within a specified time  
and put on a large force of men yes-  
terday. Last night work was begun  
on the crossings connecting the Liliha  
street extension to the King street  
track. This part of the contract has  
been hindered by the delay in getting  
the surveys. It crosses the Tramways  
Company's track on King street.

Manager Ballentine said last night  
that no notice of an injunction suit  
had been served upon him, and the  
work of laying the track would be con-  
tinued by the contractor.

RAPID WORK ON  
ELECTRIC LINE

When the hour for the stoppage of  
work was reached last evening the ad-  
vance guard of the men working on  
the construction of the Kailua line of  
the Rapid Transit company had reach-  
ed the first bridge at the rice fields,  
beyond the Reform school. The pro-  
gress made upon the line was such that  
the contractor was enabled to employ  
a full force, about 125 men. These were  
stretched over 1,500 feet of the track  
work, engaged in every branch of it.  
The grading for the first filling of rock  
was quite a distance ahead of the roller  
owing to the fact that the work is pro-  
gressing so fast.

Beginning this morning the street, to  
the Reform school, will be cleared of all  
debris resulting from the making of the  
excavation. This earth will be carted  
down to the filling which is to be done  
where the line crosses the low places  
between the rice fields. As soon as this  
is done over a stretch of 2,000 feet the  
roller will be sent back and the rock  
which has been filled in between the  
tracks will be levelled down to the street  
grade. The final treatment of macad-  
amizing the road between the rails will  
not be done at this time.

At the present rate track is being  
laid to the extent of 400 feet each day.  
It is the intention of Contractor McKee  
to put on a sufficient force to make the  
track laying at least 600 feet a day. In  
the meantime the Rapid Transit com-  
pany will begin the placing of its poles  
so that the stringing of wires may pro-  
gress with the completion of the track.  
The connection of the new line with the  
one now in use at the corner of Liliha  
street and King will be made during  
this week.

THEY WILL ESCAPE  
THE INCOME TAX

Federal office holders in the Hawaiian  
Islands will not have to pay income  
tax unless they have some other source  
of income than the salaries received  
from the United States government.  
This decision was announced by Col-  
lector Pratt yesterday and relieves the  
minds of a good many officials draw-  
ing pay from the national government,  
who were not altogether certain "where  
they were at."

It will be remembered that the late  
United States Marshal Ray some  
months prior to his death requested an  
opinion from the Attorney General as  
regards the relation of the income tax  
to the salaries of Federal office holders.  
No opinion was given because at that  
time the matter was pending in the  
Supreme Court.

Collector Pratt was then asked for  
an opinion and he requested a ruling  
from Robertson & Wilder, the attor-  
neys for the tax office, upon that ques-  
tion.

Their opinion was submitted several  
months ago, and was as follows:

J. W. Pratt, Tax Assessor:  
Referring to the protest of United  
States Marshal Daniel A. Ray against  
assessment on his salary under the in-  
come tax law, we have to say that in  
our opinion the salaries of Federal offi-  
cers are exempt from the tax.

ROBERTSON & WILDER.  
It is with this ruling as a basis that  
Assessor Pratt holds that the salaries  
of all officers of the United States are  
not liable for the income tax.

Returns had already been made by  
nearly every official of the government,  
and the majority of them were prepared  
to pay it. This exemption would in-  
clude not only the court officials, but  
also the employees in other branches of  
the United States service in the Hawai-  
ian Territory.

## Waste of Shipping.

A return of vessels of all countries  
lost or broken up during the first half  
of the present year has now been is-  
sued by Lloyd's Registry. As usual,  
the British empire shows the largest  
loss of steam tonnage, viz: 42,295 gross  
tons, but as the total steam tonnage  
owned in the empire is 12,149,095 tons  
gross, the percentage is only 0.35; while  
out of 8,192,938 gross steam tonnage  
owned by the remaining civilized coun-  
tries of the world, 46,321 gross tons,  
or 0.56 per cent were lost. In taking the  
United Kingdom alone a still greater  
showing is made, since out of a total  
of 11,513,759 tons, but 29,448 tons, or 0.26  
per cent had to be removed from the  
register. Out of 70 steamships lost in  
the half year, collisions were responsi-  
ble for 10, while another 10 have been  
reported as missing, and 35 as wrecked.  
Apparently the loss is greatest  
among the smaller steamers, while the  
average size of steamers of the world,  
taken as a whole, is about 1,450 tons,  
the average of those removed from the  
Register is 1,262. This is, of course, to  
be expected, as for several reasons  
new ships average a greater distance  
than their predecessors, and, in facing  
the perils of the seas have the advan-  
tage of youth, combined with all the  
latest improvements in materials and  
machinery. The loss of sailing ships  
was much greater during the half year  
than that of steamers, amounting to  
124 vessels out of a total of 1,045, but  
the gross tonnage was less, being 77,776  
tons gross. Speaking roughly, the per-  
centage of loss in sailing ships is some-  
two and a half times what it is in the  
case of steamers.—Engineering.

The Oceanic Steamship Company's Ala-  
ma and the Pacific Mail Company's  
City of Puna arrived from Honolulu yester-  
day. The latter vessel has been car-  
rying Porto Rican mail from Port Los  
Angeles to the sugar plantations and has  
come home for an overhauling. She  
brought up two steerage passengers and  
no cargo.—Call, Oct. 31.

TEST EIGHT  
HOUR LAWCampbell on Trial  
in Federal  
Court.

The United States law limiting labor-  
ers upon government contracts to eight  
hours work per day is being given its  
first test in the Territory of Hawaii.  
The case of W. M. Campbell, charged  
with the violation of the aforesaid law  
in the construction of a building upon  
the naval reservation was called up in  
the United States court yesterday after-  
noon. Campbell together with his sub-  
contractor, Ohta, was indicted by the  
Federal grand jury for the present term  
and the trial of the former is being  
held separately at his request.

The following jury was impanelled  
and sworn after some difficulty was ex-  
perienced in getting a satisfactory  
panel, some of the jurors stating that  
they were prejudiced against the in-  
terference with any man's right to labor  
as long as he desired: D. E. Whitman,  
W. E. Skinner, Stanley Stephenson, R.  
E. Lockwood, W. J. Hickey, W. C. Hol-  
linshead, K. B. Porter, John Ross, T.  
W. Hobron, John D. Holt, F. G. Smith,  
A. D. Scroggy.

A. L. Merry, who is clerk to Com-  
mandant Merry, was the first witness  
for the prosecution and testified only  
to the contract made with Campbell for  
the construction of the building. The  
contract was introduced in evidence as  
Exhibit A. John McCellus was the last  
witness of the afternoon and court ad-  
journed as soon as he had finished. He  
testified that he had seen Japanese  
working upon the job for nine hours  
each day but upon cross-examination  
wasn't near so positive as at first.  
When asked by defendant's counsel if  
he had stayed around watching the la-  
borer's work for nine hours, he indignantly  
repeated the intimation that he had  
nothing to occupy himself with but  
that. When asked if he was able to  
tell which of the Japanese had been  
working more than eight hours he said  
that he didn't carry around a roll of  
films and a kodak in his pocket all the  
time, and all Japanese looked the same  
to him.

The trial will be continued at 9:30  
o'clock this morning.

## ONE VERDICT OF GUILTY.

The jury in the case of Rodriguez and  
Mirado returned a verdict of guilty  
yesterday shortly after noon after hav-  
ing been out all night. Yesterday morn-  
ing the jury asked to be called into  
court and requested further instruc-  
tions. Foreman Noley stated that an  
agreement was impossible unless the  
court gave them additional instruc-  
tions. Finally upon request the indict-  
ment was read for the second time, and  
a copy of the court's instructions given  
to the jury. The new instruction given  
was relative to the admissibility of evi-  
dence in regard to the marriage of the  
defendants, and the jury again retired.  
Shortly after noon the jury announced  
that an agreement had been reached  
and upon being called into court the  
verdict of "guilty" was read. The court  
announced that sentence would be im-  
posed upon both defendants this morn-  
ing at ten o'clock.

It is reported that the one jurymen  
was hanging out against the other  
eleven all night on the problem of the  
marriage of the male defendant. The  
jurymen appeared to have withstood  
their night with Marshal Hendry very  
well, and were looking bright and  
cheerful when brought into court yester-  
day morning.

## MADE A CITIZEN THEN A BAILIFF.

Harry R. Smythe was made a citizen  
yesterday morning and within half an  
hour was also an office holder of the  
United States and drawing pay from  
the United States Treasury. He for-  
swore allegiance to King Edward of  
England, just before the jury was in-  
structed in the "slave" case, and as  
the marshal, his deputy and the other  
bailiffs were all otherwise occupied, the  
charge of the jury about to be sent out  
his citizenship papers cost him four  
dollars, and his services as bailiff were  
paid for at the rate of two dollars per  
day.

## Maui Notes.

WAILUKU, Nov. 1.—The Japanese of  
Maui were to have a celebration of the  
Mikado's anniversary Sunday, but on-  
ly on a small scale, the gatherings gen-  
erally being upon the plantations.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogg entertained Tues-  
day evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs.  
A. J. Lyon.

The Ladies' Guild of the Anglican  
Church will hold a bazaar on Satur-  
day, November 16th, at the settlement  
building, for the benefit of the church  
organization. A meeting has been held look-  
ing to the organization of a lodge of Odd  
Fellows here, by S. R. Maples, of camp  
V.

The news of the appointment of V.  
A. Velleen as postmaster has been  
received, and gives general satisfac-  
tion.

Mr. Charles O. Lufkin, manager of  
the National Bank of Wailuku, can-  
over on Wednesday's Claudine to ar-  
range preliminaries for opening the  
bank. The Flint, with fixtures for the  
bank on board, is now due, and as  
soon as they can be landed and put in  
place the bank will open for the trans-  
action of business. It is hoped and be-  
lieved that by the 15th instant the  
bank will be ready to open its doors.

News.

Yesterday morning Mr. Lufkin re-  
ceived from Washington the treasur-  
er's receipt for the bonds which are re-  
quired to be deposited on issuing treas-  
ury notes. It will take about forty  
days for the plates from which the  
notes are printed to be engraved, so  
that the notes will probably reach here  
on or before the first of January.

Among the fixtures to arrive on the  
Flint is an 8,000-pound safe, which  
contains a chrome steel coin chest,  
rendering it practically burglar-proof.  
—News.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On and after December 2nd, 1901, at  
the Office of Charles Williams, Hono-  
kua, Hamakua, Hawaii, may be applied  
for, under conditions of the Land Act  
of 1895, for Right of Purchase Leases,  
and more particularly set forth under  
Part VII of said Land Act.

The following lots in Paaulo Tract,  
Hamakua, Hawaii:

No.	No.	Lot of Map	Area	Appraised Value
1	11	54 Acres		\$1,350.00
2	11	70 "		1,750.00
22	11	54.40 "		1,083.00
27	11	47.90 "		718.60

For plan and further particulars ap-  
ply at the office of Charles Williams,  
Honokaa, Hamakua, Hawaii, or at the  
Public Land Office, Honolulu.

EDWARD S. BOYD,  
Commissioner of Public Lands.  
Public Lands Office, October 31st, 1901.  
2339 Nov. 5, 8, 12.

## PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, November 30, 1901, at 12  
o'clock noon, at the front entrance of  
the Judiciary Building, will be sold at  
Public Auction the lease of a portion of  
the Ahupuaa of Luah



# M'KINLEY'S MURDERER EXECUTED AT AUBURN

AUBURN (N. Y.), Oct. 28.—Leon Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley, was electrocuted at 7:12 o'clock this morning.

The prisoner was given three shocks before he was finally pronounced dead. The prisoner made a brief speech in the chair. He said he was not sorry for what he had done, but expressed regret that he had not seen his father.

Czolgosz rested exceedingly well for a man in the shadow of death. He went to sleep at 10 o'clock last night, and it was 4:45 o'clock before he finally woke up and left his cot. His sleep was almost unbroken throughout the night and was restful and refreshing. He did not break his silence when he awoke, nor did he show any indication of failing courage. Superintendent Collins and Warden Mead also arose at 4:45 o'clock, and their first inquiry was as to the prisoner. They breakfasted early and at once set about to perfect the final details of the execution.

The prison was exceedingly quiet during the earlier hours, and a few newspaper men who watched in front of the building were long without company. A couple of guards and policemen watched the streets surrounding the prison, but there was nothing in the line of duty for them to do.

Lights began showing in the main prison at 5 o'clock and within an hour the entire household was astir for the new day. The night had been clear but cold, and the morning was bright but chilly.

Czolgosz lay down again shortly after 5 o'clock, but did not sleep again. Shortly after 6 o'clock the clothing in which he was to be executed was sent into his cell and he got up and dressed himself. A few minutes after he had finished dressing a substantial breakfast was sent to his cell.

Czolgosz was dressed in a very simple manner for the execution, a pair of black trousers, a gray shirt and a pair of gray socks completing the outfit. He wore no undergarments and no shoes. The left leg of the trousers was slit at the bottom to permit the free adjustment of the electrode, and the shirt was open at the neck, so that the doctors could take the heart action. He wore no collar.

The preliminaries were exactly like those of every other execution. The witnesses gathered in the office of the Warden on the second floor of the prison at 8:45 o'clock. At a few minutes before 7 the witnesses were told to quickly follow the Warden and State Superintendent of Prisons, and after walking through the long corridor took their places silently beside the death chair in the execution room.

The iron door leading to the condemned cells was closed, but behind it the Warden's assistants were preparing Czolgosz for death. The Warden waited until the witnesses were seated, and then made the usual formal declaration that those present in the room were merely there as witnesses to a legal execution of a murderer, and that under no circumstances and no matter what the provocation no one was to leave his seat or make any disturbance. Electrician Davis then put upon the arms of the chair a bank of twenty-two incandescent electric lamps, and, attaching the electrical wires, passed the current through them so that the lights glowed out brightly. An assistant in the meantime put the two electrodes, which were lined with sponges, into pails of salt water, so as to get them wet enough to prevent the current from burning the victim's flesh.

The chamber in which the murderer of President McKinley was executed was not the same in which the first electrocution took place here. It is a comparatively new building, strikingly elaborate in comparison with the very old prison structures about it. It is built of gray stone and is situated about halfway down the prison yard on the left hand, or south side. Entrance to it is possible either from the prison yard or from the main corridor, and the execution-room proper may be entered without passing the condemned cells.

From the time of his entry into the prison, Czolgosz was confined in the cell nearest the death chamber, so that when he entered the execution-room this morning he had only to step a few feet through the stone arch, and as the great iron door swung behind him, he was beside the electric chair.

The execution-room has seats for the witnesses and is lighted with several windows placed high in the walls. In one corner of the wall is the closet in which the keyboard is situated, and in which Electrician Davis stood when he switched the current on.

The jury that witnessed the execution of Czolgosz and returned the formal findings in this case was composed as follows: Foreman, John P. Jaekel, Auburn; Ashley W. Cole, Albany; H. H. Bender, Albany; Charles, Norwich, N. Y.; D. L. Ingalls, Westfield; H. O. Ely, Binghamton; Charles J. Wallace, Syracuse; Charles R. Huntley, Buffalo; Dr. W. A. Howe, Phelps, N. Y.; Dr. G. R. Trowbridge, Buffalo, and John A. Stecher, New York.

The physicians were: Dr. Charles A. McDonald of New York and Dr. Gerin of Auburn.

Other witnesses were: H. Bonesteel, Troy; W. D. Wolff, Rochester; C. F. Rattigan, Auburn; George R. Peck, Auburn; W. N. Thayer, former warden of Dannemora Prison, who assisted Warden Mead, and three newspaper correspondents.

**CZOLGOSZ STAY IN THE PRISON.**

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—Czolgosz was a carefully secluded prisoner in Auburn penitentiary and his confinement and execution were devoid of sensationalism. State Superintendent of Prisons Cornelius V. Collins was determined that the prisoner, despite the notoriety of his crime, should gain no undue notoriety, and issued orders for his complete seclusion. These orders were carefully carried out, and from the time the prisoner entered the prison until he was brought to the death chair today, he was practically out of

public view.

During his imprisonment the post brought more than 1,500 letters, papers and packages to the prisoner, but none of these was ever delivered to him. They came from the army of letter writing cranks and were of every character, from harmless to vicious. The prison officials felt that the delivery of such a quantity of mail would not only seriously disturb him, but would have given him false ideas as to his importance and prominence. The other convicts in the death house were not permitted to talk to him, and the guards who kept the death vigil watched in unbroken silence.

The rule broken by the prisoner was broken by the silence as to the prisoner's attitude as to his death. The rule was also broken in a final effort to secure a confession from the condemned man. The prison officials felt that it was their duty to again seek to ascertain if others plotted with him or abetted him in the murderous plan that he carried out at Buffalo.

Early in October Superintendent Collins had a lengthy interview with him.

Night was chosen for the inquiry, and at 9 o'clock the superintendent called on Czolgosz. The prisoner was transferred to another part of the prison, where there was no one to overhear the conversation. For the first few minutes Czolgosz sat in silence and the superintendent began to despair of getting any information. Finally, just as he was about to leave, Czolgosz answered one of his inquiries. From that time on he talked freely, but his utterances contained no enlightenment as to the cause for his crime or a possible conspiracy. The most important statement he made was one in which he absolutely denied that he had a handkerchief tied about his hand, or that the pistol was concealed in any other place than his coat pocket. The superintendent said:

"Now, Czolgosz, I want you to talk to me. I'm the only one that can do you any good, and if you tell me anything I may help you to get out of here."

"I don't want to get out of here. They'd kill me outside," was the reply.

"Who'd kill you?"

"Why, the people."

"You mean the men who told you to kill the President?" asked Collins.

"No, nobody told me to kill the President; I mean the people."

"Who gave you the money to get to Buffalo?"

"No one. A man in Chicago wanted to see me, and I went there from Cleveland."

"Who was the man?" pursued the superintendent.

"I don't remember his name."

"Do you remember where he lived?"

"No; I don't know the names of the streets there."

"How did you get to Buffalo from Chicago? Did this man pay your fare?"

"No, sir. I had some money I earned at painting and carpenter work."

"Didn't this man in Chicago and some others tell you to kill the President?" asked Collins.

"No, they didn't. I thought it out myself."

"Did you first follow the President to San Francisco to kill him?"

"That's a lie," responded the prisoner. "I did not. I did not make up my mind till I'd been there a few days."

Superintendent Collins at intervals repeated the question as to who sent him to kill the President, but to each query he would respond: "Nobody, I did it myself."

"You know Emma Goldman says you are an idiot and no good, and that you beg for your quarter of her?"

"I don't care what she says. She did not tell me to do this."

"What did you kill the President for?"

"He would not give me any work."

"Did you ever ask him for work?"

"Yes, at Canton once, and he turned me down."

"Did you ever ask anybody else for work?"

"Yes, lots."

"Why didn't you shoot the people who refused you?"

"They weren't like Mr. McKinley. He could have fixed me."

"Who helped you tie up your hand in the handkerchief?"

"Nobody. I never had a handkerchief on my hand. Anybody that says so, I had the pistol in my coat pocket, and when I got near the President I pulled it out and fired."

"Why, they found the handkerchief you had it wrapped in," said the superintendent.

"That ain't so, sir. He earnestly answered. 'I didn't have no handkerchief. I just had the pistol in my pocket.'"

Among the hundreds of letters received for Czolgosz at the prison was one mentioning a girl named Amy of Chicago.

Collins, thinking to surprise him, said: "Your girl named Amy of Chicago is coming to see you."

The prisoner said, with stolid indifference, and without the least tremor or surprise, "I don't know any such girl. I don't want to see her."

"Do you know where you are now?"

"Yes, in prison."

"Do you know where the prison is?"

"No."

"You know that you are going to die," asked Collins.

"Yes, I suppose so. I expect it," and he answered the question in the same categorical way that he had answered all the rest.

Collins closed the interview by saying: "If you want to tell me anything the guards will notify me."

Czolgosz made no reply and was taken back to his cell.

Czolgosz held his last two interviews last night, the first with Superintendent Collins and the second with his brother and brother-in-law. Both of the interviews were brief, and the interview with most of the talking on the question of religion was mentioned, when Czolgosz spoke from his seeming lethargy and violently denounced the church and the clergy, and made his relative promise that there should be no service for him, living or dead.

Prior to the late evening interviews, Czolgosz reluctantly received Fathers Fudalski and Hickey. It was late in the afternoon and he consented after he had once refused to meet them. When they reached the prison Superintendent Collins conveyed the request for an interview to the prisoner. Czolgosz sent back word that he did not care to see them, but the priests asked to see him despite his refusal. Superintendent Collins consented and personally escorted them to the cell. The priests remained with Czolgosz for three-quarters of an hour and earnestly pleaded with the prisoner to repent and pray for divine forgiveness. He rejected all their advances, however, and they regretfully withdrew.

**RELATIVES RELINQUISH BODY.**

AUBURN, N. Y., October 28.—The body of Leon Czolgosz, the murderer of President McKinley, will not be removed from Auburn. Superintendent of State Prisons Cornelius V. Collins and Warden J. Warren Mead, after hours of controversy with Czolgosz' brother, succeeded in obtaining from him the following relinquishment of the family claim to the remains when the executioner shall have finished his work:

"AUBURN, N. Y., October 28, 1901.—J. Warren Mead, agent and warden Auburn Prison. I hereby authorize you, as warden of Auburn prison, to dispose of the body of my brother, Leon Czolgosz, burying it in the cemetery attached to the prison, as provided by the law of the state of New York."

"This request is made upon the express understanding that no part of the remains will be given to any person or society, but that the entire body will be buried in accordance with the law, in the cemetery attached to the prison."

"WALDECK CZOLGOSZ."

A. Graham.

"Witnesses—John A. Stecher, George Collins to prevent sensations in the transportation or burial of Czolgosz took new zest from two offers that were submitted today by men of questionable enterprises. A keeper of a museum in one of the larger Eastern cities telegraphed him an offer of \$5,000 spot cash for either the body or the garments of the murderer, and the owner of a kinetoscope wired Warden Mead that he would pay \$2,000 for permission to take a moving picture of Czolgosz entering the death chamber. The superintendent also had his suspicions aroused as to the motives of some of the relatives of Czolgosz in seeking the body, in view of their poverty and the trouble and danger possible in connection with its removal and disposal."

Dr. Carl F. MacDonald and Prison Physician G. MacDonald visited the cell at 6 o'clock. They found the prisoner suffering from extreme nervousness, that manifested itself in dilated eyes and free perspiration. When they finished the examination the prisoner turned sullenly from them and retired into the corner of his cell, refusing to talk. They gave him no treatment, and were of the opinion that while he was very nervous he did not show signs of absolute collapse."

Czolgosz had just concluded a lengthy interview with Fathers Fudalski and Zick. There had been considerable traffic in the corridor leading to the death chamber, and the prison officials were inclined to ascribe the disturbance of the prisoner to those circumstances."

Aside from the break at midnight, Czolgosz spent his last day of life much as he did all the others since he passed into the hands of the law. The approach of death seemed to excite no greater consciousness of his position. He again turned his back upon the priests who came to urge him to confess and recant, and was unresponsive in the presence of those of his kin who came to say a last farewell to him. When alone with his guards he remained silent, and passed the time either lying on his bunk or in slowly pacing up and down the cell."

He talked, when addressed to those admitted to his cell, but with his old deliberation and his entire confinement to his cell, he was successful in keeping it from those who watched over him. The prison guards combated the suggestion that his stolidity was a daze of fear and that the hour of execution would find him helplessly broken down. The prisoner suffered no loss of appetite and during the day ate the usual allowance of food given to prisoners. Throughout his entire confinement he had a good appetite, and his physical condition has been excellent. He weighs about 155 pounds, which was thought to represent a slight gain since his arrest."

**BODY DESTROYED BY ACIDS.**

AUBURN, N. Y., Oct. 28.—In an unmarked grave in the prison cemetery, near the place of his execution, lies the body of Leon F. Czolgosz, the assassin of President McKinley. The body of the miserable creature, who died gloating over his crime, and whose last words were an appeal to anarchy, is already completely destroyed. A preparation of quicklime and other deadly acids was poured into the coffin before the body of the murderer was placed in the prison grave that contains all but his memory to children. Warden Mead and other prison officials, said that by this means the body would be completely disintegrated in less than twenty-four hours.

Rear Admiral S. A. Crowninshield, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, will be detached and given command of the European squadron next March, and Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor will succeed him.



LEON CZOLGOSZ.

## CANAVARRO IS FETED AT LISBON

Senhor Canavarro, Portuguese Consul here, who is now at home on leave of absence, will leave Lisbon for this city next month, and expects to arrive here during January. Senhor Canavarro, who left here in ill health is now in excellent physical condition, and will come back to his labors equipped for another long stay and much hard work.

The reception of Consul Canavarro by his government has been most flattering. Upon his arrival he was given a most cordial reception by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and had a long consultation, during the course of which he made a report upon the condition of matters here. The consul told of the success which has attended the immigration of Portuguese and was complimented at length and with cordiality upon his administration of affairs.

When his leave of absence expired he was at once given such additional time as he desired for the completion of his visit and has been much fêted and generally received at his old home. In every way his government has tried to show its appreciation of his work here, and although he was willing to take another assignment to duty, such insistence upon his return was made that he consented to come back here instead of taking another post, which would have been a material promotion in his service.

Consul Canavarro will come to Honolulu with the fullest confidence of his government and will in all probability make this his future home. It is believed by friends here that he will be decorated for distinguished services.

**A MAGNETIC OBSERVATORY.**

**Work to Be Done in Connection With British and Germans.**

The coast and geodetic survey has established a magnetic observatory at Sitka, Alaska, and is constructing another at Honolulu, Hawaii, to co-operate with the British and German governments in investigating problems of the magnetic forces and needle variations throughout the world. This is in connection with one German and two British expeditions for the south pole on plans long ago formulated. The co-operation of the British and other governments was asked by Germany, and the movement is now well under way. So far as the preliminary work is concerned it contemplates magnetic observations at fixed observatories throughout the world simultaneously with the actual scientific researches in the south polar regions. Both the American observatories will be ready to assume their part of the co-operation at the time designated in February next. The work of the expeditions is likely to occupy two or three years, and its value is largely dependent on the observations similarly and simultaneously made in different parts of the world. It is expected to determine the question whether all magnetic disturbances and phenomena are subject to a common and world-wide cause, instead of being of a local character.—Washington Star.

**A VIOLENT ATTACK OF CROUP CURED.**

Last winter an infant child of mine had croup in a violent form," says Elder John W. Rogers, a Christian Evangelist of Filley, Mo., U. S. A. "I gave her a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and in a short time all danger was past and the child recovered."

This remedy not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. It contains no opium or any harmful substance, and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaiian Territory.

**W. O. SMITH**

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Among those who arrived on the Alameda was W. O. Smith, former Attorney General of Hawaii, who goes to New York on business. It was published in Honolulu that he was going to oppose the income-tax bill of the late Hawaiian legislature at Washington, but to a reporter he said: "When I am through with my business in New York I may go to Washington, incidentally. I am not going away for my health or for politics."

## FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

EVERY CHILD born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp, and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available.

That warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and gentle applications of CUTICURA Ointment to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, to be followed in the severest cases by mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT are all that can be desired for the alleviation of the suffering of skin-tortured infants and children and the comfort of worried mothers has been demonstrated in countless homes in every land. Their absolute safety, purity, and sweetness, instantaneous and grateful relief, speedy cure, and great economy leave nothing more to be desired by anxious parents.

**Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.** Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, and soothe and heal, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LEWIS & Co., Cape Town. "How to Cure Baby Humours," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props., CUTICURA REMEDIES.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.	FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
PEKING . . . . . NOV. 7	CHINA . . . . . NOV. 5
GAILIC . . . . . NOV. 14	DORIC . . . . . NOV. 12
HONGKONG MARU . . . . . NOV. 28	NIPPON MARU . . . . . NOV. 26
CHINA . . . . . NOV. 30	YAMU . . . . . DEC. 1
DORIC . . . . . DEC. 10	COPTIC . . . . . DEC. 14
NIPPON MARU . . . . . DEC. 18	

For general information apply to P. M. S. & Co.

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

**Gives His Opinion of the Labor Unions.**

W. M. Campbell, the contractor for the improvements on the naval reservation, against whom charges were made in connection with the eight-hour law, thinks he sees a conspiracy against him, and his many friends who have known him since his coming are loath to believe that there could be any other interpretation of the action of the workmen. Mr. Campbell since coming here has done much for the beautifying of the city, as under his supervision more than seventy-five of the prettiest of the new residences have been erected. These dot the entire newer portion of Honolulu, while there are several more still going up on College Hills and in the older portion of the city.

Mr. Campbell was asked yesterday for an explanation of the proceedings against him, and answered: "The proceedings are simply persecution instigated as they are by contractors who have been underbid by me, and who oppose me owing to the fact that I employ Oriental labor. When I came to Honolulu I found much work going on and some of the best available white men employed. I had to take men who perhaps could not get anything to do where they came from, and on Mondays they were perhaps drunk from the money they had received Saturday. I began to employ Japanese and found them reliable laborers. The cost was not less than the same work should come to be done by others, but the men never were absent from their posts of duty and always could be relied upon for service. The work upon which they were employed went on because of their steadiness and sobriety."

The navy people came to me to build a watchman's cottage on the government reservation, and my figures, plans and specifications were approved at Washington. The contractors, who hide in some cases were more than double my bids, sent walking delegates to investigate the conditions of the bids through an attorney, but were ordered off the naval premises."

The contractors found that the men were working nine hours. They at once put on several so-called carpenters to act as spies on the workmen, peering around the corners of buildings and lumber piles. This was the ground upon which they secured the indictment of myself with the sub-contractor. I was entirely ignorant that they were breaking any law. I had no personal knowledge of the time the men worked at all, and I was only anxious to carry out the work in accordance with the contract. I believe that the action against me is only instigated by labor unions, as it is a well known fact that

**Another Report on Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.**

If your poor back still aches, if you toss all night racked in pain, if you cannot bend over or straighten up, depend upon it, it's your kidneys. And kidney disorder rarely leaves of its own accord.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are a good kidney medicine. They cure kidney complaints. This is how they fulfilled it with a Honolulu citizen:

Mr. A. J. Cahill, of Fort street, this city, night watchman in the employ of Messrs. T. H. Davies & Co., Ltd., says: "Whilst a young man I was a sailor and at one time worked for the Inter Island service. I was, however, obliged to give up sea life on account of severe suffering from my back and kidneys. For this I had tried various remedies, but the one which restored me to health was Doan's Backache Kidney Pills—procured at Hollister's Drug Store. They relieved me completely after years of suffering. If any one desires further particulars he may apply to me. I am to be found at Van Dorn's Ship Chandelery, Fort street."

You should get the same medicine which helped Mr. Cahill. See that the full name DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS is on the wrapper and refuse any imitation.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

**TROUBLE FOR NEW AMER.**

NEW YORK, October 25.—A cable to the Sun from Calcutta says: "Marketers here are affected by a rumor that Ayub Khan, son of a former amir, Sher Ali, and a claimant to the Afghan throne, has escaped from British surveillance. It is stated that the new Amier, Habibullah, has refused British military aid, but has asked for 200 guns."

Ayub, who is one of the younger sons of former Amier Sher Ali, is the man who led some of the Afghan tribes toward Kandahar and compelled the British to march against him about twenty years ago. This was after his brother Yakub had been captured by the British and sent into captivity. The late Amier, Abdurrahman, undertook to cope with the 1851, resulted in the complete rout of Ayub's men. Ayub fled, but later was captured and has been kept in captivity ever since.



## WHARF AND WAVE.

## ARRIVED

Tuesday, November 5  
Am schr H C. Wright, Nielsen, from Bureka.  
Am bgt Tanner, Newhal, from Port Blakely.  
Str Mauna Loa, Snereson, from Kona and Kau ports, 5 35 a m.  
Wednesday, November 6  
Schr Kawaiiani, for Koolau ports, 12 m.  
Schr Ada for Hanalei and Kalihualani, 12 m.  
Am bkt Amilla Weller, for the South.

Thursday, November 7  
Am schr R W. Bartlett, Olesen, 18 days from San Francisco.  
Schr Hawaiian Bennett, from Molokai ports.  
Am schr Maggie C. Russ, Kahlanberg, 25 days from Mendocino.  
Schr Waiatua, from Kauai ports.

## DEPARTED

Tuesday November 5  
Str Noeali, Wyman, for Lahaina, Kaanapali, Honokaa and Kukuhaele 5 p m.  
Str W. G. Hall, S Thompson for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Elele and Niihau, 5 p m.  
Str. Claudine, Parker for Maui ports, 5 p m.  
Str. Kinuau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, 12 m.  
Schr. Ada, for Hanalei and Kalihualani, 5 p m.  
Str. Hawaii, Beindt, for Molokai ports, 5 p m.  
Str. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, 8 m.  
Schr Concord, for Paauilo.  
Schr Kawaiiani, for Kauai ports.  
Schr. Lady, for Kauai ports.

Wednesday, November 6  
Str. Mikahala, Gregory, from Kauai ports.  
Am bk Mauna Ala, Smith, from San Francisco.  
Am schr W. H. Marston, Curtis, from San Francisco.  
Am bk C. D. Bryant, Colly, from San Francisco.  
Am bk Mohican, Kelly, from Lady-smith.  
S. S. City of Peking, Smith, from San Francisco.

Thursday, November 7  
Str Hawaii, Bennett, for Maui and Molokai ports, 5 p m.  
Str. James Makee, Pullet, for Kilauea, 5 p m.  
Str Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kekaha.

## RELEASE IN SIGHT.

Miss Stone May Come Home for Thanksgiving.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—Americans are preparing a reception for Miss Stone upon her release, says a Sofia correspondent of the Journal and Advertiser. The Russian Minister, M. Bakmeteff, expects a letter soon from Miss Stone and the brigands through the envoy sent last Friday. It is believed that Miss Stone will be able to be present at Philadelphia on November 8th at the dedication of the new American church there. After that she will doubtless go to the United States to see her relatives. It is hoped that Miss Stone will be able to reach America by Thanksgiving day, in case she is released by the brigands.

## Mutiny in Constantinople.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 31.—A mutinous demonstration was made in front of the admiralty offices Tuesday by 600 officers and non-commissioned Bashi-Bazouks, which caused dismay among the occupants of the Yildiz Palace. The pay of those who took part in the demonstration is several months in arrears, and only a promise of prompt settlement prevented the carrying out of threats of further action. All troops, with the exception of the marines, are paid with fair regularity because they furnish the guard at the weekly Selamluk, and discontent might arise and cause serious consequences.

## The Ophir in a Gale.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Royal Yacht Ophir, with the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, has arrived, and the escort of warships encountered the full force of the gale blowing today over the channel and were obliged to abandon their intention to put into Portland Roads, which was a great disappointment to the crowds lining the coast. The flotilla proceeded up the channel. The British squadron escorting the Ophir was first sighted at 1 o'clock this morning six miles off the Lizard.

## Troops for South Africa.

ALDERSHOT, Oct. 31.—It is understood that as a result of the conclusion arrived at by the cabinet Monday, every available infantryman here will be sent to the front between now and Christmas. The troops are ordered to start for South Africa about the middle of November leaving only one regiment. The Thirty first Lancers Prince Arthur of Connaught who is a second lieutenant in the Seventh Hussars goes with his regiment to South Africa.

## Prince Chun Returns

NEW YORK Oct. 31.—Prince Chun has arrived at Hongkong says a dispatch from that city to the London Times and the New York Times. He visited the Governor Sir Henry A. Blake and received a royal salute but no guard of honor was provided with the exception of a few police. The Chinese merchants gave a banquet in honor of the prince.

## King Edward's Condition

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The Lancet today says that the condition of King Edward is such that the present course of treatment is being continued. The king's health is reported to be without improvement. The doctor further says that the king's condition is such that he is unable to take any food.

## Evans for Asiatic Squadron

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The Asiatic Squadron is to be commanded by Commodore Evans.

## Fail to Play a Japanese Loan

KIYOTAKA, Japan, Oct. 31.—The Japanese government has failed to play a loan.

## SHE LOVED TOO WELL

## Woman Shielded a Man Who Beat Her.

(From Thursday's daily)

In an effort to save the man she loved, and who had cruelly beaten her, from punishment for his crime, Katie Aukal was sent to prison to answer to the charge of perjury. Wm. McCarthy, the strapping six-footer whom she tried to shield, was given a thirty days' jail sentence. The story is one of extreme pathos, and though neither of the actors in the little drama seemed to be much affected by the event, the court spectators were.

McCarthy was charged with assault and battery and found guilty by Judge Wilcox, from which decision he appealed. The case was retried before the following jury men in Circuit Court yesterday: George W. Harrison, Isiah Bray, David Notley, George Dudolt, John Hensmann, Jonah K. Nakila, Joseph Richards, George K. Kaia, Herman Levy, George W. Mason, Jacob Lando, James M. Sims.

The prosecuting witness, Katie Aukal, is a frail delicate little woman, and has the appearance of a South Sea Islander. In the District Court she had testified that the defendant had brutally beaten and bruised her, but when she was called before the Circuit Court yesterday, she told an altogether different story. She denied that McCarthy had beaten her and when the records of the lower court were introduced to show her testimony there, she said she had been mistaken, and that at that trial she had referred to a man other than McCarthy. Her testimony yesterday was wholly at variance with the first story, and showed plainly that she was attempting to shield the culprit. The evidence of Judge Wilcox and of witnesses to the assault altogether belied the evidence of the prosecuting witness and at the conclusion of her testimony, the court ordered the jury excused and ordered the witness taken into custody, until a complaint charging her with perjury could be filed. Everyone appeared sorry for the woman that attempted to shield the man she loved even to the extent of committing perjury, but from her responses there appeared to be little doubt of her guilt and she was led off to jail in charge of the bailiff.

The jury in the case against McCarthy were out but a few minutes when they returned with a verdict of guilty.

The court immediately passed sentence of a month in jail, asking first if McCarthy had any reason to present why sentence should not be passed.

The prisoner mumbled some excuse, and the court then stated that no leniency could be shown a man of such physique who had attacked a frail little woman as he had done. "She plainly showed," said the court, "that she was attached to you, and sought to save you by committing perjury herself, and making herself liable to a long imprisonment. It is not shown that you conspired with her to commit subornation of perjury, and it is to be hoped you did not. I do not believe that a fine would be sufficient and it is the sentence of the court that you be confined in Oahu prison for the term of thirty days."

## ANOTHER TRAMWAYS MAN

Kane who pleaded guilty to the theft of \$175 from the Tramways Company was sent to jail for ten days, the court admonishing him that the extenuating circumstances shown in connection with the two boys sentenced Tuesday were not apparent, in his case, as he was a man of mature years.

## COURT CENSURES POLICE

In the case of Ah Pak a plea of guilty to the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon was entered. The court imposed a sentence of \$100 and costs after first hearing evidence as to the assault. The abused party was a policeman who said he was trying to separate the combatants in a Hawaiian-Chinese riot. Ah Pak said that he was also trying to separate the parties. The court in passing sentence stated: "A man who undertakes to make peace with an axe generally fails. It is the duty of this court to protect officers in the discharge of their functions. I have no doubt that the police do abuse and have abused the power invested in them by law and act without discretion using brute force where kindly coercion would serve the same purpose. This is not the case here however and the court will impose a fine of \$100."

## INCOME TAX AGAIN

An entirely new question is raised in the suit of Frank Halstead vs. J. W. Pratt, tax assessor, on an agreed statement of facts submitted to the Supreme Court yesterday. Plaintiff claims that on June 1, 1901, he received from the Hawaiian Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Robert Halstead deceased, a check of \$100,000 as his share of the estate and that on May 23, 1901, the administrator of the estate had paid to the collector of internal revenue and to the collector of the Hawaiian Islands, a check of \$100,000 as his share of the estate.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.  
Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

ject to taxation under the terms of Act 20, Session Laws of 1901.

"An adjudication is requested upon the following question: "Is the said distributive share received by plaintiff from the estate of Robert Halstead, deceased, subject to taxation under the terms of Act 20, Session Laws of 1901?"

## HONOLULU BREWERY SUE.

A series of suits involving the plant of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company were instituted in the Circuit Court yesterday afternoon.

The Western Iron Works of San Francisco makes Victor Hoffman, the contractor who erected the building, and the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company both defendants to a claim for lien upon the building for \$12,425. In the suit it is alleged that claimant carried out its part of the contract, in furnishing and erecting such steel and cast iron work as the plans required, for which it was to receive the sum of \$18,425. Of this amount Victor Hoffman has paid \$6,996, leaving still due the sum of \$11,429, after deducting all just credits and offsets.

Niehaus Brothers Company, of West Berkeley, Cal., also sues the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company, as owner, and Victor Hoffman as original contractor, for the sum of \$1,400. Plaintiff claims to have furnished building materials such as doors and frames, window sash, glass partition, wainscoting, mouldings and other mill work materials, the agreed contract price being \$2,400, of which \$1,000 has been paid by defendant, Victor Hoffman.

Finally, Victor Hoffman claims of the Honolulu Brewing and Malting Company a mechanic's lien of \$13,208.11, which is supposed to include the two claims made above.

The claimant alleges that he "commenced to furnish said labor and material on the 1st day of January, 1900, the performance of which said labor, and the furnishing of said material ceased on the 7th day of August, 1901."

"That the said Victor Hoffman claims a lien and privileges upon and against all of said premises and the improvements thereon (bottling house excepted), to the amount of \$13,208.11."

## THE PROBLEM OF PAIN

There is no person who has grown to mature years and experience who has not suffered aches and pains, which raised the question: "Why is pain permitted?" Generation after generation has asked that same question, sometimes in doubt, often in rebellion. But all speculation on the problem is valueless. The fact that faces us is that pain is here, ever present, ever powerful. The great question is not why pain is permitted, but how can pain be stopped? And it is at this point the savage steps in with his solution in the form of Kickapoo Indian Oil. No matter where the pain is located, or what the character of the pain, Indian Oil drives it away with a promptness and power possessed by no other remedy.

It is a specific for the cure of sick headache, that bane of the nervous. It overcomes rheumatic and neuralgic pains. It reduces inflammation, and heals strains, sprains and bruises. It is good for internal as well as external use, and cures cramps, colic, cholera, morbus, and kindred ailments. It is equally effective for beast and it is for man, as can be proven by a single trial. This powerful remedy, in which emollients are blended with healing herbs and the essential strength of rare barks and roots, is the sole reliance of the sturdy Indian, both for himself and his pony. It is the product of centuries of experience and experiment.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, agents for Kickapoo Medicines.

## Fireman Becomes Insane

The steamer Mikahala had an exciting experience during her last trip to the Garden Island. She left this port on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock, and at about 3 on the following morning, Ah You a Chinese fireman became suddenly insane from the heat of the furnace and ran up on deck. One of the engineers James Wilkinson, followed him and found him in one of the alleyways. He started to lead the Chinese to his quarters but the fellow broke loose and attempted to jump overboard. Some of the sailors came to Wikki's assistance and Ah You was finally quieted. He could not work during the rest of the trip, but gave no more trouble.

Arizona has held a great convention and will fight for statehood at the coming session of Congress.

Hall Caine has been elected to represent Ramestown in the Manx Parliament.

Venezuelan insurgents are reported to have completely routed the government forces at Maturin taking the city.

## HONOLULU

Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager

HOME PRODUCTION

One and a Half Bottled Beer Delivered on and after

MONDAY JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

## CHIVALRY IS STILL IN BLOOM

(From Thursday's daily.)

The principal case before Judge Wilcox yesterday was that of Koloma and Kolikoi, charged with assault and battery on R. W. Blake. According to the evidence Blake, while taking a walk a week or so ago in the Auwahi district, came across the defendant Kolikoi, who was beating a woman. He chivalrously took the lady's part, and caused her assailant to desist from his attack. Kolikoi then favored Blake with his attention, and pushed him down a steep embankment at the bottom of which was a stream.

Koloma ran down the side of the cliff and held Blake's head under water. Defendants said that they were drunk when the trouble occurred.

Judge Wilcox, in sentencing defendants to two months at hard labor each, remarked that he was going to make an earnest effort to check the assault and battery wave which has been inundating his court for some time past.

Attorney Kaulla noted an appeal. The assault and battery cases against Luk Lee Chin, Ben Chong and Tong Chow were nolle pro's. A day or so ago Ah On went to a place at Palama to make official remonstrance to certain offending pakes. His reception was anything but cordial, in fact the three defendants are said to have "trun him out." Bright and early yesterday morning the officer received three contritely worded notes of apology, and his feelings being mollified the case was dropped.

It cost Kamakaaukaul just \$5 and costs for cutting loose sundry expressive, if inelegant, chunks of verbiage.

## DREDGE HARBOR.

The Department of Public Works has at last decided to have the harbor thoroughly dredged, despite the shortage of funds, as it has been found that a dredging is absolutely needed. Although the details have not as yet been decided upon, the work will probably be begun at the channel end of the harbor and proceed from there all through down to the Ewa end. At many places of the harbor no dredging has been done for years, and it has lately become apparent that if no dredging was done the shipping might be seriously hampered. Every large steamer which comes up to the Pacific Mail wharf, or the Oceanic wharf never fails to stir up quantities of mud from the bottom, and the last boat which came up to the Pacific Mail wharf, the America Maru, was unable to "get next" on account of the mud and had to rig up a temporary gangway. At the Ewa end of the harbor the Nuuanu stream deposits silt, as every hard rain storm causes the river to swell up. At the other end the channel gets blocked up every time a strong Kona occurs.

The dredging will probably begin in about two or three weeks, and as it is a big piece of work, it will probably last for some time. Along the waterfront much interest is shown as to what the dredgers will bring to the light from the murky bottom of the harbor. The place right opposite the Pacific Mail wharf is known to be a veritable coal mine, as many of the steamers which lay up to this place have their coal shoveled into their coal ports by narrow chutes, and in this operation a large amount unavoidably falls into the harbor. The custom house men also contend that the bottom is paved with empty gin bottles. The truth of this statement there will now be a chance to verify. Along several of the other wharves are also submarine coal beds, and many natives turn a pretty penny by diving for specimens. Yesterday, for instance, about six native boys were engaged in this business at the Inter-Island Company's slip. Four of them were diving down to the bottom of the slip, returning to the surface with big chunks of coal. The two others, who were standing on the wharf, had a bag with a rope attached to it which they lowered, and into which the boys in the water put their finds. They got a pile of coal in short order.

## Death of Gideon West.

Gideon West, whose critical illness was reported yesterday, died last evening about 8 30 o'clock. His funeral will take place upon a date to be announced later. Mr. West was a long and successful business career in Honolulu has already been referred to in these columns. He was the first Mason in these islands to attain the thirty-third degree. Mr. West was also an Odd Fellow.

## He is Insane

Andrea Freitas was committed to the insane asylum yesterday by Judge Wilcox. He is subject to crazy spells and has been in the asylum once before. For a long time he did not show signs of his old trouble but a week or so ago while working on the Pala plantation on Maui he met with an accident which left him crazier than ever. During the cave in of a tunnel Freitas sustained injuries to his head and other parts of his body, and has since been violently insane.

A maniac ran amuck at Iron River, Mich. killing his wife father and sister, burning his home and then killing himself.

Perry S. Heath is said to have purchased the Salt Lake Tribune for the purpose of making a fight for the Senate to succeed Rawlins.

An Oregon woman has been arrested for securing money from men whom she promised to marry. She had received several thousand dollars.

**NOTIONS** A Price which will be A tractive every W. man

Mail Order Department for those Living out of Honolulu.

Feather-stitch Braid, 6 yards in piece, per piece, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents  
Shell Hairpins, in boxes of a dozen, 25 cents per box  
American Hairpin Cabinets, 5 cents each.  
Warren's Featherbone Collar Forms, 20 cents each.  
Wood Darning Balls, 5 cents each, with sterling silver nounting, 25 cents each.  
Spool Basting Cotton, 200 yards, warranted, two for 5 cents.  
Treasure Safety Pins, equal to the best imported, 5 cents per dozen.  
Garter Webbing, pure elastic, 10, 12½, 15, 20, 25 cents per yard.  
Emery Balls, needed to take rust off your needles, 6 cents each.  
English Hairpin Cabinets, very fine quality pins, 10 cents each.  
Stray Lock Pins, very pretty shell, 10 cents each.  
Darning Cotton, Coats' fast black, 5 cents a ball.  
Improved Darning Ball, with spring attachment, 25 cents.  
Curling Irons, 15 cents each.  
Barbour's Irish Linen Thread, 200 yards, 10 cents.  
Aluminum Thimbles, 10 cents each.  
"The Comfort" Corset Hose Supporters, 25 cents per pair.

**WHITNEY & MARSH, Limited.**  
Mail Order Dept Box 171, Honolulu, Oahu.

**Wagons, Brakes, Phaetons, Surreys, Buggies, Runabouts.**

Harness, Varnishes, Carriage Material, Iron Horse Shoes.

**Pacific Vehicle and Supply Co.**  
Day Block, Beretania Street, Honolulu.

WRITE US FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICES

**Honest Wear for the Money**  
Is what every Shoe Buyer Wants and Expects.

**That is What We Always Give You.**

Every Shoe in our Store is selected with a view to obtain the Very Best.

**So it Makes no Difference**  
What priced shoe you buy from us  
—you can depend on having your

**MONEY'S WORTH.**

Pleasing Styles, Pleasing Wear at Pleasing Prices  
is What Pleases Our Trade.

**MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO.**

**BIG NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE**

RUBBER PACKING  
RUBBER BELTING, 1½ to 12 inches.  
SPLIT STEEL PULLEYS, 6 to 30 inches.  
SPLIT STEEL SHAFTING  
GALVANIZED STEEL AND IRON ROPE  
STEAM PLOW CABLES  
HOISTING ROPE  
BLOCKS, ETC.

Big Stock of Stove Gasoline.

**KEEN KUTTER**  
Tools, Knives and Shears

**E.O. Hall & Son, Ltd.**